









## THE WILD CAT COLUMN.

point of view, and that it was therefore impossible to fix a date for presenting the report to the House.

Mr. Alquist has introduced a Bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales, to take effect from January 1st, 1896. The Bill excludes Welsh bishops from the House of Lords; provides annuities for actual incumbents; and devotes the funds to local and secular objects, hospitals, technical education, and village halls.

## MEMORANDA ABOUT THE PLAY.

(BY A MAN IN THE BACK ROW.)

I suppose the evolution of farce-comedy must be some form of a mental process. It is a paradox, that thought should produce a kind of a paradox, which makes people laugh without thinking. But thought, evidently an after-thought of the Creator, has made us as unhappy as it has made us happy. It is inconceivable that human reason should permit a sane man to get up farce-comedy; but there it is. The old French apologist says the impossible always happens, and the inconceivable always turns out the most substantial fact. I remember Charles Reade telling me, when Russell engaged him for "The City Dictator," that he asked to see his part in the manuscript. "Mr. Russell," said there was no part and no manuscript. "What am I to do?" asked Reade. "Go on and go ahead. Here's a dictionary," said Russell. And that was how the piece was evolved. In the old days of our childhood we used to have fun with the village idiot, and our sympathetic mothers spanked us for our cruelty to the unfortunate. Now we pay a dollar a seat to laugh at a cruelly-rehearsed idiot, and it is only an assumed idiot at that. It is the idiot who should be spanked this time. I don't believe we ever grew really old. We are always childish enough to laugh at non-sense however patiently it may be presented to make us laugh. I believe a man a hundred and twenty years old would laugh at a little fat fellow running after a cat. Yet why should there be any public humour about a little fat man? They have been funny since the world began; it is no development of modern invention.

But humour in dramatic and comic objects alike is impossible to analyse, and I doubt if the state of existence which enables us to solve the mystery. Farce-comedy impartially makes out of both, and many farce-comedies owe all their success to the humour of inanimate objects. In fact, for all purposes of fun in them men become practically inanimate, save for motion. Some day some genius will play farce-comedy with wax figures, with springs and phonographs, in all varieties of beauty in females, and grotesqueness in men, and a large number of alleged comedians, singers and dancers will be out of employment. He will save expensive salaries and the constant necessity for more pay when they get encores and applause. The newspaper notices will apply to them just as well, without any necessity to offend them by alluding to their misfortune of being wax. . . . The innovation may reach into the drama; you don't know. Some of the modern plays are eminently suited to this mode of representation. There is no saying what will happen to dramatic art when Edison pellets his photographic doll.

As I sat on the back row of the theatre and watched the farce-comedy, an appalling sense of the lack of necessity for the human brain struck me. In fact, the brain struck me as the drawback which made life miserable. I thought of all the millions who had made money out of stocks and only lost it when they invested it with forethought. I thought of whole lots of different kinds of people who grew rich without thinking, and of other different kinds of people who had grown or kept themselves poor by thoughtfulness; and I came to the conclusion that the fool was the wise and successful man, and all things were better as they were.

There were a number of other things, respectable ladies and gentlemen with brains paying their money to laugh at clowning. The clown was the wise man in the world. Yes, it's all over the same. The wise man in his wisdom looks down on the fool with his foolishness. But he does not see what the fool is doing. If he did he would respect him. . . . I have wisely tried for some years to believe the stage an educator and a developer, but, sadly and reluctantly, I have admitted I have not found it contribute anything to the world at large except a topical song or a new slang expression. I think, after all, the farce-comedy does more for the happiness of the world than the drama. It makes people laugh, puts them in a good humour and makes them forget their troubles. The drama to-day seems to devote itself to reminding us of our troubles and rubbing them in. We wish life were a farce-comedy. We don't believe any more in those reconciliations, those marriages and pretty endings to quarrels of deep-dyed dramatic import. Quarrels in real life are never as picturesque; never as easily made up. It is true they are coming closer to real life in the later plays. We don't want to take us back if you will; take us forward if you can; take us anywhere out of the actuality of the day and the hour, and we will go with you. Write us another story like Othello and Desdemona, Romeo and Juliet. We don't care how tragic it is; only don't picture to us the villains of modern society, the wicked women of to-day. We have enough to do to keep our eyes out of our friends; the world is full enough of hypocrites and deceivers. Teach us the lesson of charity. Show us how men may be sometimes better than they seem; how women may not be all bad because they have loved too well. You, who write dramas, are you all the good men of the moral society play? . . . All right, I don't know why we should abuse farce-comedy. I know a good deal of its enjoyment might be produced by the donning of sheets and pillow cases and other articles that do not fit, and the attempt at an amateur circus in the parlour, and I think its singling could be at least duplicated in any family. I fancy in one or two families it might be improved upon, but it would not be funny if it were any better. Only it's a great deal of bother and hard work to do that, and you can walk up to the box office and plank down your dollar, get a comfortable seat and see it all done for you by experts. It makes us laugh, and there is not too much in the world that does. Its people are more amusing than most people we meet in real life. They are so odd. There's the heavy of girls who have to play elegant society on \$10 a week. Of course you cannot expect elegant society for \$10 a week, but they do their best. The dialogue always calls them pretty. Well, that may be excused, I don't know that you can expect much beauty at \$10 a week. You can get more beauty than beauty for \$10 a week. Somebody always tells them in the play that they sing divinely. Well, they try to live up to it, but you can't expect much singing for \$10 a week. Come to think of it, they do very well, and they can't pretend, because you know exactly what they do for \$10 a week. There are others, comedians and gentlemen, lords and servants, and then there's the man who has all the lines and all the best songs and all the funny situations. He is the funny man who pretends to be an idiot. All the others are honest. . . . "Pater Robertson" in "S. C. Chronicle."

The London Bank of Australia notified that the first batch of reconstructed deposits, due 1st July, 1893, will be paid at once on application. Things are now in such a state that when an officer of a big financial institution calls a man £10,000, it is not a word that can be said, but the matter for fear of disturbing "confidence." The delinquent's conditions are stated to have shelled out 10s. in the £. If they did, they were "mugs," as the institution would just as readily have taken 2s. 6d.

Only one—a solitary one—of the estate-holding moneylenders of a certain Australian capital has scraped through the financial crisis, and he had about half-a-dozen unexpected revelations fall in to pull him through. One of the revelations (£11,800) fell in to the son of Abraham (four days after he had made the advance (£180).

A fall of 1d. per ounce in silver makes a difference to the B. H. P. Co. alone of more than £1,000 weekly on present output; even at 2s. per ounce, however, there would still be a handsome profit. The market quotation is for standard silver (925 fine); Proprietary silver being 995 fine, bringing a proportionately higher price—generally about 3d. over market quotations.

A note-man, technically within the law, was punished last week by N. S. W. Justice Foster because he had acted "against the policy of the law." The phrase is a sound one, but where has it been these last three years? Why was it not invoked in the epidemic of financial reconstruction? The "policy of the law" would have suited stacks of big men who now share free.

A certain provincial N. S. W. Building Society has deemed it necessary to send for a prominent accountant to overhaul its affairs. The local auditors signed the balance-sheet, but repented their signature prior to the holding of the convened meeting. The secretary declined and presented the balance-sheet in due course. Hence the trouble.

Suppose an irreligious devil who was lucky enough to have two banking accounts, were to induce three friends (equally irreligious) banking at other banks to send accommodation paper for, say, £300,000. Suppose that none of the "papers" was of any value, how much "time" would that poor devil of a financier get when found out? One right-thinking Australian is credited with having worked seven banks.

A fair idea of the condition of one section of the reconstructed banks may be gathered from the fact that one has to keep eight utterly insolvent firms afloat in order to substantiate a mythical reserve-fund and "bills receivable;" that two, others, finally, have over one, and perhaps nearly two, millions advanced on licensed houses and uncalculated brewery-capital, the latter not being worth 25 per cent. of its face value.

Captain Sandeman, chairman of the B.N.Q. "The bank is merely a trading co. There is no sentiment about a bank. The bank was formed by the shareholders for their own benefit, and the ultimate end of the bank is to give good returns to the shareholders." This statement embodies a great truth. There is no sentiment about a bank except when it is appealing for consideration at reconstruction time. On all other occasions it is just as sentimental as the other millions.

Another feature which may, or may not, have some significance, is the statement in the profit and loss account that "provision has been made for bad debts." This item generally reads "for bad and doubtful debts." The Q.N. Bank's statement is either an unlucky clerical error or else it means that doubtful debts have not been provided for and are still included among the assets. Considering how many debts are doubtful these times, and how exceedingly doubtful many of them are, this item, like a lot of others, would be improved by a little clearness.

One depressing feature, common to all bank balance-sheets, is that bald item, "Bills receivable and all other debts due to the bank," which generally forms three-fourths of the assets. This item means that "all other good debts due to the bank," the bankers' directness may, without committing themselves to any dangerous statement, make it include almost anything. The average balance-sheet, in fact, does even profess to assert, in any definite language, that the bank is solvent, and the average auditor, as a rule, doesn't assert it very strongly. The Q.N. Bank auditors, however, don't assert it at all—in fact, they don't assert anything.

The dreariest joke of bank meetings is the chairman's appeal to shareholders to bring all their business and all their friends' business to the particular institution they are just then considering. The shareholders are the shareholders themselves are as deeply interested in their friends to support one of these rival shops. What are a few leaves and fishes among so many hungry banks?

Mr. A. J. Riley, the Sydney soft-goods magnate, ex-member of both Houses of Parliament, and once a prospective K.C.M.G., is bankrupt. According to his statement, he was worth £50,000 in January, '93. In September, '93, he called a meeting of his creditors, being then worth on paper—£35,000. Now he shows shortage of over £15,000, representing a fall of 43 per cent. in 18 months. This result is attributed to the banking panic.

Dr. McLaure's promised N.S.W. legislation directed against private banks will need watching. As foreboded, it will make the amount of capital the crux of the question. Thus an institution with £100,000 behind it will be a bank; one with £50,000 may not be. The crux should not be the amount, but the relation of assets to liabilities. A co. or corporation with £500,000 behind it may be more solvent than one with £100,000, and may better fill the meaning of the word "bank."

The Immense West Australian concessions granted to English—namely the Hamplins Plains syndicate—about on Coolgardie, as the world knows. The syndicate claims to own all the minerals in their territory. Should rich gold be found within the grant (which is more than likely) and thousands of miners rush the place, which would be a dead certainty, we shall see what we shall see. There is no force in Australia that can hold out 10,000 men of the sort who go gold-digging. The Hamplins Plains syndicate may have to whistle for "their" gold.

The English and Australian Mortgage Bank (Melbourne) announces, after a long course of liquidation, that its liabilities are £841,720, and that, after squeezing the shareholders dry and selling everything which is saleable, there isn't enough money available to pay any dir. whatever. Therefore, Judge Madden granted the necessary authority to dig the entrails out of the B list of contributors, who are feebly expected to yield £15,000. This with sundry small sums in hand, is the only thing that may be obtained by selling the big loans for fertilizer, may make up a first and final dividend of 2d. in the £, or again it may not.

A lethargic money-lender of the land-boom period has assigned his estate to the banks interested. Six years ago, his cheque for £30,000 would have been honoured; to-day, his wife has £3,000 only, and he has not a copper. Had he not been forced to assign until May, certain settlements made on his family would have been valid and his wife would have worth £50,000 or £60,000. This is one of the rare instances where an admittedly wise Hebrew had a lot to learn from pious Christians, who, though nominally beggars, live luxuriously on the fat settlements "prudently" made on their wives whilst the sun shone.

A British resident who had fled to Australia with about £10,000 of his creditor's money was foolish enough to confide the fact to a southern solid or whom he had commissioned to make out an agreement for the purchase of a business. The purchase-money (£400) was deposited with the solicitor, who also held the signed agreement. Daily in payment of the purchase money evoked a protest from the vendor, and a stormy interview between purchaser and solicitor ended in insolvent having to hand over to his legal adviser the balance of the plunder (£550) to avert a threatened cable to insolvent's English creditors as to insolvent's whereabouts.

The Union Bank publishes a balance-sheet which, compared to the ordinary bank-balance in these times, is like the shadow of a great rock in an arid land. The profits for the year (£50,000) are smaller than usual, but they are sufficient for div. of eight per cent. The bank has nearly £4,000,000 in available cash, and its reserve-fund of £1,000,000 is more discoverable than the average reserve, the greater part of it being invested in Govt. stocks. The deposits are nearly £17,000,000, and the note circulation £500,000. The Union Bank has now been in existence for 57 years, and has got through every financial storm in that long period without even a suspicion being cast upon its stability.

Some time before the boom, a Melb. man bought a piece of land in the city street for £3,000. He presently sold it for £45,000, but the purchaser went broke after paying £8,000, and forfeited. Consequently the original holder had recovered his outlay and still held the property. Next he let it at £1,000 a year rental, and the tenant put up a block of buildings which cost £15,000. But the buildings wouldn't let, and the ground-rent went in arrears, and the lease and the £15,000 building were both forfeited. And now the ground-landlord has got the money and the ground and the building, only the revenue from rents doesn't cover taxes and repairs, and it is an open question if he isn't really poorer than he was at first.

That good old pawnshop, the Sydney Mount de Pile, Limited, has carried a little over £4,240 for the past half-year. It pays a div. at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and adds £500 each to reserve fund (now £10,000) and contingency fund (now £5,500). The Mount de P. is a substantial institution, managed by a responsible Hebrew, and directorially overseen by several Gentiles, whom it enables to share the sweets of popishery while preserving their dignity. It weathers all storms, and survives all panics, and lends money on the dear-salt of the busted Christian at half the ordinary pawnshop rates with a dignified resolution which rises superior to chances and mishaps. No amount of outside panic seems to make any difference to the Mount de Pile.

The long-promised restoration of confidence seems still to be far away. Colonial Bank deposits are selling in a feeble market at 13s. 3d. City Bank of Melbourne fetches 15s.; Commercial of Australia (fixed for 10 years) are being offered at 14s.; English, Scottish, and Australian, at 14s. 6d.; Queensland National, at 15s. 6d.; and Bank of Victoria, at a shade higher. The great majority of these banks carry interest at 4 1/2 per cent., but but for the want of confidence they ought to be in greater demand than Government 4 per cent. stock, which are mostly a shade above par. It isn't the want of money for investment that keeps them low and almost unsaleable, for there is so much of it that the Victorian Government has raised the price of its debentures to choke off the furrow of capital; it is the want of confidence, and nothing else. In face of these figures, all the cheerful assertions that public faith has been restored are only the cancelling of a very small lot of thorns underneath a very large bush.

From the judge's summing up of the Mercantile Bank case—"The Crown Prosecutor had asked Davies certain questions which might lead to an unfair impression in the minds of the jury. He had asked him the names of the companies with which he had been connected, and having got a list, elicited the fact that several of them had failed. (Which of 'em didn't fail!)" It was quite possible that thousands of persons had been brought to beggary by the failure of these companies, and extremely probable that no man regretted it more deeply or bitterly than Davies. But until it could be proved elsewhere that he was morally and legally liable for it, they must dismiss it from their minds altogether. All this time the jury was considering a balance-sheet on which the failure of those same companies ought surely to have been indirectly indicated, but most certainly wasn't.

The evidence law at Melbourne and the evidence law at Sydney appear to be widely different things. The N.S.W. Supreme Court, when it found a balance-sheet signed by paid directors, took for granted that those directors knew the general contents of the books upon which the balance-sheet was founded, just as on signing a p.n. they would know what amount it was drawn.—Sydney Bulletin.

The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Australia. "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A. Fook, at Walker & Co., Hongkong.—Advt.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

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## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—90 per cent. prem. buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00, paid up, \$35. sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—£2, buyers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders shares, £2, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$123 per share, sellers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$62 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tis. 170 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$138 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 15 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$182 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$261 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$70, sellers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$31, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$48, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—87 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$13 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$50.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 Panton Mining Co.—\$61 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Kaoh Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.80 per share, sellers.  
 The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.00 per share, sales.  
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$60 per share, buyers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6, ex div., sales and buyers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$12.50 per share, buyers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$163 per share, buyers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$51, no incl.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$93, sales and sellers.  
 Dalkin, Crickshaw & Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$52.50, sales and buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sales and buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$36 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$100 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$51 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$7, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.85, sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$60, buyers.

**ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 2/1**  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/1  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1  
**ON PARIS—**  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.62  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.69  
**ON INDIA—**  
 T. T. On Demand ..... 191  
**ON SHANGHAI—**  
 Bank, T. T. .... 724  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 733

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge. Baron and Baroness de Mr. A. Andrieux.  
 Rev. S. A. Bayle. Mr. C. Lamarck.  
 Mr. C. Bell. Mr. R. J. Lall.  
 Mr. J. N. Christie. Mr. J. McLean.  
 Dr. Mrs. and Master Mr. C. J. R. L. Mc-  
 S. Deane. surer.  
 Mr. E. H. Derrick. Mr. W. Parfitt.  
 Mr. A. Dier. Mr. P. P. P.  
 Mr. W. A. Duff. Dr. G. Oppert.  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Eaton. Mr. W. M. Robertson.  
 Lieut. H. Fielden. Miss Robinson.  
 Mr. G. Fenwick. Mr. S. Rutledge.  
 Mr. T. D. Galpin. Mr. G. H. de Kuyter.  
 The Misses Galpin. Mr. F. E. Shean.  
 Mr. D. Galvão. Mr. A. Stewart.  
 Dr. V. Danneberg. Mr. T. Tabock.  
 Mr. R. Hainke. Mr. and Mrs. S. Wells.  
 Mr. A. E. Homann. Miss Wells.  
 Mr. M. Jones. Miss Wells.  
 Mr. J. Kieghorn. Mr. W. Williams.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Bellow. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.  
 Mr. J. S. Bruce. Mr. Dipple.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. Mrs. Potter.  
 Mr. H. L. Dainton. Mr. A. Flindley-Smith.  
 Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Stokes.  
 Mr. Geo. Holmes. Mr. G. L. Tomlin.  
 Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Capt. and Mrs. Welman.  
 Mr. MacLean. Mr. J. G. Wright.  
 Mr. Medhurst.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE—**  
 For Saigon, Per *Edinburgh* to-morrow, the 11th inst., at 12.30 A.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per *Amoy* to-morrow, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M.  
 For Swatow and Bangkok—Per *Lee Soa* on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Océanien*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 9th inst. at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on the 15th.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 19th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 9th inst. at daylight, and may be expected here on the 14th.

The P. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 8th inst.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Océanien*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 8th inst.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, left Nagasaki on the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. for Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here on the 15th.

**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
 The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Memphis*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 11th inst., and may be expected here on the 15th.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.**  
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Albatross*, left Victoria, B.C. on the 15th ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gisla* left Singapore on the 6th inst., and may be expected here on the 13th.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Vindobona* left Kobe on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on the 15th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Nastor* left Singapore on the 9th inst., and may be expected here on the 15th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Manila* left Bombay on the 3rd inst., and may be expected here on the 21st.

The N. G. I. steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on the 26th.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

STATION.	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.
Wanchow	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Nagasaki	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Yokohama	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Kobe	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Osaka	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Kyoto	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Edo	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Yokohama	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Kobe	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Osaka	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Kyoto	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Edo	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Yokohama	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Kobe	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Osaka	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Kyoto	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1
Edo	SE	28.5	85	30.1	SE	28.5	85	30.1

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 HELM BRUM, Peruvian ship, 1,516, A. W. Nicholl, 9th May—Honolulu and April, Kerosene Oil—Order.  
 BORNEO, Dutch steamer, 1,490, J. S. Theunissen, 9th May—Saigon 5th May, Rice and General—Chinese.  
 STRATHLEIGH, British steamer, 1,188, Cormack, 9th May—Manila 5th May, Sugar, Hemp, and Wool—Doddwell, Carill & Co.  
 WUHAN, German steamer, 1,015, A. Ott, 9th May—Java and Singapore 2nd May, Timber—Lau, Wegener & Co.  
 MACDUFF, British steamer, 1,882, E. Porter, 10th May—Saigon 6th May, Rice and Paddy—Doddwell, Carill & Co.  
 KWILIN, British steamer, 1,080, J. B. Harris, 10th May—Canton 10th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 NINGPO, German steamer, 762, Th. Lehmann, 10th May—Canton 10th May, General—Stemmen & Co.  
 NANCYANG, British steamer, 1,062, E. Finlayson, 10th May—Canton 10th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
*Albatross*, German steamer, for Holbow.  
*Factor*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Pemphos*, German steamer, for Molli.  
*Deichha*, German steamer, for Saigon.  
*Acta*, Danish steamer, for Holbow.  
*Kurika*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Tamir*, Norwegian steamer, for Newchwang.  
*Deichha*, British steamer, for Saigon.  
*Rohine*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
*Comarby*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
*Prograt*, German steamer, for Nagasaki.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 May 19, *Semantia*, British 4-masted ship, for Manila.  
 May 10, *Sagami*, British str., for Canton.  
 May 10, *Primaria*, British str., for Amoy, &c.  
 May 10, *Delima*, German steamer, for Saigon.  
 May 10, *Bangko*, British steamer, for Saigon.  
 May 10, *Savio*, British steamer, for Singapore, and London.  
 May 10, *Tamir*, Norwegian steamer, for Newchwang.  
 May 10, *Pemphos*, German steamer, for Molli.  
 May 10, *Kurika*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
 May 10, *Fellen*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Wuhan*, from Java, &c.—125 Chinese.  
 Per *Macduff*, from Saigon—62 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**  
 Per *Savio*, for Hongkong for Singapore.—Lieut. A. W. Wyld, R.M.L. For Bombay.—Mr. J. A. Laljee. For Brindist.—Mr. G. Hamann. For London.—Captain T. P. Hall, and Mr. T. Gardner. From Shanghai for Bombay.—Mr. D. S. Sassoon. For Brindist.—Mr. W. B. Robertson. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Hayne, Miss J. D. Robertson, Underwood, and Mr. L. Midwood. From Kobe for Singapore.—Colonel H. R. and Mrs. Spensman, and Miss Sutherland. For London.—Mr. S. P. Galliver.

**TO DEPART.**  
 Per *Primaria*, from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Aldridge, Madame Minnie Hank, Messrs. H. van H. Watters, Chai Ma and 'San Tai' Quon. From Bremen.—Mr. O. Oetting, 3 officers and 50 men (Imperial German Navy). From Southampton.—Mrs. Sharp and 2 children, and Captain Vandin. From Singapore.—Rev. G. M. Keith.

Per *Nürnberg*, from Hongkong for Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Bernstein, Mrs. Grand and child, Messrs. James Lechard, A. Vichon, and Carl Volghy. From Bremen.—Mr. A. Harwood. From Southampton.—Mrs. and Miss Edford. From Genoa.—Mr. W. K. K. From Naples.—Mrs. Yamaguchi and K. Kornich.

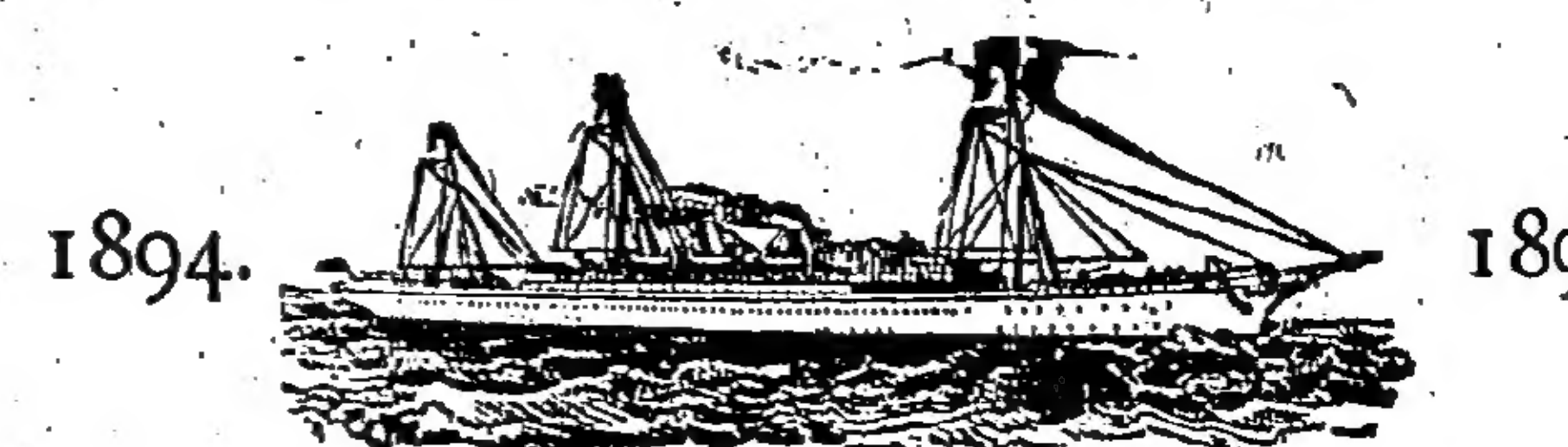
**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamer *Macduff* reports that she left Saigon on the 6th inst., and had light variable winds and fine weather to Cape Padaran; thence to port had light south-east to east-south-east winds and fine clear weather with smooth sea.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STRAMERS.**  
 ANKERLIE, British steamer, 1,269, P. K. Barnett, 6th May—Kutchinot 1st May, Coals—Order.  
 ACTV, Danish steamer, 355, H. W. Storm, 6th May—Pakhoi 6th May, and Helbow 6th May.—Arbuthnot, Karberg & Co.  
 ADLER, French steamer, 290—Geo. R. Stevens. ALWINE, German steamer, 400, C. Petersen, 3rd May—Pakhoi 3rd April, and Helbow 2nd May, General—Wieder & Co.  
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,288, W. D. Mudie, 7th May—Yokohama 10th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 BOTHWELL CASTLE, British steamer, 1,652, W. F. Robertson, 6th May—Molli 30th April, Coals—Doddwell, Carill & Co.  
 CHINA, American steamer, 3,288, Wm. Ward, 3rd May—San Francisco 10th April, Honolulu 10th, and Yokohama 28th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
 CHINGTU, British steamer, 1,045, R. Innes, 8th May—Kobe, via Molli 1st May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 DRYDENFELD, British steamer, 1,571, J. R. Stewart, 5th May—Molli 31st April, Coals—Order.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117—Hongkong Government tender.  
 GLENVALLOCH, British steamer, 1,434, Lieut. T. Darke, R.N.R., 6th May—Saigon and May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 GLANVILLE, British steamer, 2,399, Duke, 9th May—Gravesend 4th April, and Singapore 4th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 GOV. GENL. JACOB, Dutch steamer, 1,456, A. J. de Blinde, 6th May—Samsung 27th April, Sugar—Lau, Wegener & Co.  
 HAPPHONG, French steamer, 872, H. Calletti, 9th May—Haiphong 8th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.  
 HECTOR, British steamer, 1,289, Bartlett, 9th May—Singapore and May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KUTANG, British str., 1,495, W. H. Jackson, 7th May—Calcutta 21st April, Fanning 28th, and Singapore 1st May, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LOO SOK, British steamer, 1,020, J. B. Jackson, 8th May—Bangkok 29th April, and Koh-schang 1st May, General—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 MCKINNON, British steamer, 862, B. Bruch, 7th May—Kudat 29th April, and Sandakan 2nd May, Timber and General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 MOKAY, British steamer, 1,411, W. S. Thomson, 5th May—Saigon 1st May, Rice—Woo Kee.  
 NUNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, H. Walter, 28th April—Yokohama 20th April, Higo 23rd, and Nagasaki 24th, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.  
 PRAYA, 130, Captain Macleane—Hongkong Government Tender.  
 PRUTHEN, German steamer, 4,657, D. Hagemann, 9th May—Bremen 28th March, Singapore 3rd May, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.  
 PROGRESS, German steamer, 687, J. Jensen, 8th May—Canton 6th May, General—Stemmen & Co.  
 STRATHLEIGH, British steamer, 1,700, Forsyth, 4th May—Molli (Japan), 28th April, Coal—Doddwell, Carill & Co.  
 SWANOW, German steamer, 635, J. Andersen, 5th May—Saigon 1st May, Rice—Melchers & Co.  
 THALIE, British steamer, 820, H. Bathurst, 5th May—Taiwan 3rd May, and Amoy 4th, General—D. Laporte & Co.

**SAILED YESTERDAY.**  
 ADAM W. SPITE, American bark, 1,175, C. N. Meyers, 15th April—New York 1st Nov., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 RAUSTO, German bark, 348, H. Eggers, 14th Oct.—Amoy 4th Oct., Sugar—Wilder & Co.  
 EDWARD MAY, American bark, 894, C. C. McClure, 28th April—New York 3rd Nov., Kerosene Oil—Shaw & Co.  
 EDWARD KIDDER, American bark, 95, J. H. Parks, 17th April—New York 24th Oct., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 FANNIE SKOLFIELD, American ship, 1,068, W. E. Sherman, 6th April—Singapore 18th February, Timber—Choo Sheng Hong.  
 FERNANDO, Norwegian bark, 350, E. Patterson, 9th May—Gerontola 2nd April, Rattans—Ban Moh & Co.  
 MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 815, A. L. Soule, 9th March—Honolulu 4th February, Ballast—Shaw & Co.  
 SEASTAR BAC, British bark, 833, C. Hansen, 25th April—Amoy 19th April, Ballast—Order.  
 SPINAWAY, British bark, 1,555, Gamis, 20th April—Freemantle 21st Feb., Sandalwood—Order.  
 ST. MARK, American ship, 1,592, A. E. Work, 3rd May—New York 16th Nov., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 VELOCITY, British bark, 497, R. Martin, 27th March—Honolulu 1st Feb., Copper and Iron—Chinese.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



**SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.**  
 THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
 Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
 EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.  
 EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 13th June.  
 EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and across the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various ports at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

**SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.**

**EXCURSION TICKETS** to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddy's Street.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
 Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Thursday, 24th May, at 1 P.M.  
 Oceania (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 12th June, at 1 P.M.  
 Galle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 3rd July, at 1 P.M.

**THE Steamship.**  
 "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Paddy Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent, Hongkong, 25th April, 1894.

## FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-signed.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894.

## Mails.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.)

SIKH ..... Tuesday ..... May 29th.  
 Victoria ..... Tuesday ..... June 19th.  
 Tacoma ..... Tuesday ..... July 17th.  
 Sikh ..... Tuesday ..... August 7th.  
 Victoria ..... Tuesday ..... August 28th.

## THE Steamship.

"SIKH" Captain J. Rowley, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 29th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODD WELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1894.

## Intimations.

J. W. KEW & CO'S STEAM WATER BOATS. PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Call flag "W," Commercial Code. J. W. KEW & Co., c/o Cammichael & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th March, 1894.

## HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 24th June, 1894.

## DENTISTRY.

D. R. SAKATA (from Japan), Mr. SUI SANG, DENTAL SURGEONS, 55, Queen's Road Central. First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

## SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGULAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

## DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROOPE), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1894.

## "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from